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"A NEW CASTLE IN A NEW WORLD."

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Our Commonwealth possesses no richer treasure than the fair fame of her children. In the revolutions of empires, the present institutions of our land may perish, and new ones, perhaps more perfect, may arise; but the glory of our national existence cannot pass away, so long as the names of those who, in it, enlarged the boundaries of knowledge, gave tone to its morals, framed its laws, or fought its battles, are remembered with gratitude.

The men who stamp the impressions of their genius or their virtues on their own times, influence also those which follow, and they become the benefactors of after ages and remote nations. Of such the memorials should be carefully collected and preserved; and Americans, above all others, owe it to their country and to the world to perpetuate such records, while it is possible to separate truth from fiction in all that relates to those who laid the foundation of the republic—who have sustained it by their wisdom, or adorned it by their talents.

It should be constantly borne in mind that our country stands conspicuous among nations, as a fair daughter amidst a family of elder sons; that as a Nation it has passed through no age of fabulous obscurity, nor useless years of feeble infancy, but stepped forth at maturity, in the panoply of war, like Minerva from the brain

of Jove. In its history there is no blank; it is full of striking incidents, of original theories, and of bold experiments.

In its government it has exhibited, and is still demonstrating to the world, under new and peculiar aspects, the ability of men to rule themselves, and to protect their own rights without injury to the rights of others. The men whose names are inscribed with honor on the pages of American History, were fitted to the times and the occasions which called them forth; they were men of iron nerves and fearless hearts, of devoted action and incorruptible integrity, of splendid talents and practical common sense; who lived for the glory of their country and the happiness of their race.

On the evening of November 16th, 1906, I had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting lecture, by Dr. C. T. Winchester, under the auspices of "The Civic Club of Carlisle",—"An Old Castle", was his subject.

Redeemed from the bondage of the old, let us now give a kindly thought to a New Castle, in a new world, that long before the corner-stone upon which its foundation was reared, or a single line of history was devoted in gratitude and reverence to its illustrious dead, for the rich fruits of whose labors the nations of the earth are now paying tribute of admiration, one who held the richest church preferment in Ireland, and had the fairest prospects of advancement to the first literary and ecclesiastical dignities of that portion of the Old World, when wearied out by fruitless speculations, in which his vigorous mind found "no end in wandering mazes lost", wrote of this new starlit Castle, whose majestic feature was, and is, the warmth of useful light and strengthening hope.

"The muse, disgusted at an age and clime
 Barren of every glorious theme,
 In distant lands now waits a better time,
 Producing subjects worthy fame."

"In happy climes where from the genial sun
 And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
 The force of art by nature seems outdone,
 And fancied beauties by the true."

He was thinking and speaking of America, fifty years before the Declaration of its independence, that then undisturbed wilderness of forests and plains, that for centuries was unheard of and unknown. And it is of America we will now talk, one hundred and thirty-one years after its Declaration of Independence was adopted, by its early pioneers of Civilization, and at a time when brains and "hands did the work."

Experience is the child of thought, and thought is the child of action. The only stones with which human life can build is thought, and when through experience we see day after day the wonderful results that followed the pathway of the early pioneers, the men who had to depend almost altogether for everything they had to eat or to wear on what they raised in the clearings, or found in the forests, we begin in earnest a full realization of the value of our claim of ownership to this wonderful New Castle, in a New World, this land of constant surprises, measured and unmeasured natural resources, and may well stammer a little in our speech, when we compare the loyalty of the business methods of those far away days, with the modern methods, and modern claims of the captains of industry in 1907, who seem to have forgotten that, "Single is each man born into the world; single he dies; single he receives the reward of his good deeds, and single the punishment of his evil deeds. When he dies his body lies like a

fallen tree upon the earth, but his virtue accompanies his soul."

The captains of industry of this century, who measure their success by "millions, that have taken the place of hundreds of thousands, as a measure of wealth", and are looking forward to displacing these millions with "billions before the century closes", must not forget in shaping their methods of accomplishing ends, that they are dealing with Americans, in a free Republic, men who know that possession means power, and that this power must not be divested of duty, and it is duty and not selfishness that must dominate the new forces, and guide them in all their business methods, on the road that metes out justice and equity on every hand, holding opportunity open for all who have the resolution and capacity to enter.

It was from among the early pioneer builders of America, producers and not consumers, men who had to obtain even their salt, from the salt springs of nature; whose treasury consisted of honesty and kindly hearts, leaders came, proclaiming as their motto, the duty of every man, "each to help the other". These men worked with their hands and brains. They loved freedom more than bondage; action more than words, and hated falsehood and intrigue worse than death. Their adventures were our lives, and their loss our death.

"Let laurels, drenched in pure Parnassian dews,
Reward their memory, dear to ev'ry muse,
Who, with a courage of unshaken root,
In honor's field advancing their firm foot,
Plants it upon the line that justice draws,
And will prevail, or perish in her cause.
'Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes
His portion in the good that Heav'n bestows,
And when recording history displays
Feasts of renown, though wrought in ancient
days;

Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died,
 Where duty placed them, at their country's side;
 The man that is not moved with what he reads,
 That takes no fire at their heroic deeds,
 Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,
 Is base in kind, and born to be a slave."

"In the inimitable portrait of the just man drawn by the great Roman Lyric Poet, he is said to be equally immovable from his purpose by the flashing eye of the tyrant, and of the burning fury of a multitude commanding him to do wrong."

Of all the revolutions, ancient or modern, that of American Independence was pre-eminently popular. It was emphatically the revolution of the people. Not one noble name of the parent realm is found recorded upon its annals, as armed in defense of the cause of freedom, or assisting in the councils of the confederacy; a few foreign nobles, LaFayette, DeKalb, Pulaski, Steuben, DuPortail, DuCoudray, and a single claimant of a British Peerage, Lord Sterling, warmed by the spirit of freedom, and stimulated by the electric spark of military adventure, joined the standard of our Country; and more than one of them laid down their lives in its cause.

Of the natives of the land, not one—not Washington himself, could be justly styled the founder of Independence. The title of Liberator, applied to an immeasurably inferior man in another continent of this hemisphere, could not be, and never was applied to Washington. Of the Nation formed after the revolution was accomplished, he was by the one people, the early pioneers, at a time when, "hands and brains only worked", placed at the head; of the revolution itself, he was but the arm.

The Independence of North America was achieved by a new phenomenon in the

history of mankind,—by a self-formed, self-constituted, and self governed Democracy.

There were leaders of the people in the several colonies; there were representatives of the colonies, and afterwards of the states in the Continental Congress; there was a Continental Army, a Continental Navy, and a Continental Currency; agents, factors, and soldiers, but the living soul, the vivifying spirit of the whole, was a steady, firm, resolute, inflexible will of the people, marching through fire and sword, and pestilence, and famine, and bent to march, were it through the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds—to Independence.

On the 23rd day of December, 1783, the Commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, (Washington) returned his commission to the hands from which he received it, and in the fullness of his fame, divested himself of power, and dedicated the laurels he had won upon the altar of his country. By his skill, firmness, perseverance, and industry, and by the happy union of prudence with courage, and a correct judgment with a spirit of enterprise, he had given liberty, peace, and a name to his Country, among the nations of the earth, and by this last act of public virtue, consummated his own glory, and “changed mankind’s idea of political greatness”, and this too at a time, “when hands and brains alone did the work.”

Not to the combination of millions and billions, but to the careful culture bestowed by his affectionate mother, the goodness and greatness of Washington are to be ascribed.

“This tell to mothers what a holy charge

Is theirs—with what a kingly power their love
Might rule the fountain of the new born minds—

Warns them to wake at early dawn, and sow
Good seed before the world doth sow its tares."

On the 1st day of January, 1776, one hundred and thirty-one years ago, Washington unfurled the first Union Flag, and fourteen years afterward, in 1790, the center of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, Maryland, numbering 3,929,214, and in one hundred and ten years from that date, in 1900, it was six miles southeast of Indiana, and was 84,233,069, covering an area, including all insular and other possessions of 3,690,822 square miles, or about one fourteenth of the entire land surface of the earth, with only the Chinese, British, and Russian Empires, surpassing it in area and population.

Every age has its hero, but as a perfect pattern of pure disinterested patriotism, Washington as yet remains without a parallel in the annals of the world. To call him great, would be to class him with the Alexanders, the Caesars and the Fredericks of other nations; he is therefore more justly, appropriately, and affectionately designated as "The Father of His Country."

"And shall we not proclaim,
That blood of honest fame,
Which no tyranny could tame
By its chain?"

The foundation of this New Castle in a new world, as laid by the early pioneers, when only hands and brains worked, and upon which now rests a mighty nation, was Delaware in 1787; Pennsylvania in 1787; New Jersey in 1787; Georgia in 1788; Connecticut in 1788; Massachusetts in 1788; Maryland in 1788; South Carolina in 1788; New Hampshire in 1788; Virginia in 1788; New York in 1788; North Carolina in 1789; and Rhode Island in 1790. These

constitute the thirteen original states of the American Union, and upon this foundation have thirty-two states and seven territories been built in one hundred and five years, beginning with 1791, and ending with 1896, with Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, ready to be admitted as soon as a constitution has been adopted by popular vote, with a government for Porto Rico established by the 56th. Congress of the United States, and the Philippines under a provisional civil government, Guam and Tutila, under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a commission appointed by the President of the United States of North America.

Nor was the question of education neglected by the oppressed and struggling pioneers. It was in the early days of American history, in 1638-39, two hundred and seventy years ago, that Harvard College was established at Cambridge, Mass. It was in 1701, two hundred and six years ago, that Yale College was established at New Haven, Conn. It was in 1746, that Princeton College was established, one hundred and sixty one years ago, at Princeton, New Jersey. It was in 1751, one hundred and fifty six years ago, that the University of Pennsylvania was established at Philadelphia, Penna. It was in 1754, one hundred and fifty three years ago, that Columbia College was established in the City of New York. And it was in 1783, one hundred and twenty four years ago, that Dickinson College was established in Carlisle, Penna.

It was in 1743, one hundred and sixty four years ago, that James Otis was graduated from Harvard College, and it was in 1755, one hundred and fifty two years ago, that John Adams was graduated from Harvard as Bachelor of Arts, and the class

to which he belonged stands eminent on the College Catalogue, for the unusual number of men distinguished in after life. Among them were Samuel Locke, Moses Hemmenway, Sir. John Wentworth, William Browne, David Sewell, and Tristram Dalton. Three of these had so distinguished themselves while under graduates, that, in the traditions of the College, it was for many years afterwards known by the Sons of Harvard, as the Class of Adams, Hemmenway and Locke.

It was in 1663, two hundred and forty four years ago, that John Eliot published at Cambridge, Mass., his translation of the Old Testament into the Massachusetts Indian Dialect.

It was in 1755, one hundred and fifty two years ago that Pennsylvania voted, \$250,000 for frontier defence, Virginia \$240,000 and Maryland \$30,000.

It was in 1763-7, that Mason and Dixon's line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

It was the trial of John Peter Zinger, at New York, that vindicated the freedom of the press, and the rights of juries, twenty years before they issued victorious from the re-considered opinions of Camden, and the prevaricating wisdom of Mansfield, and at the trial of the Writs of Assistance at Boston, James Otis had

"Taught the age to quit their clogs
By the known rules of ancient Liberty."

It was in 1787, one hundred and seventeen years ago, at a time when Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey became the corner stones of the foundation upon which this New Castle in a New World now rests, that Edmond Randolph, James Madison, and John Dickenson suggested the propriety of inserting a clause in the

Constitution of the United States, to measure the salaries of the President and Senators by the value of so many bushels of wheat, and it was not until 1792, five years later, and one hundred and seventy-two years after the founding of Jamestown that this New Castle began producing the precious metals, and yet we are told in 1907, that a people who sustained themselves under so many and great depressing difficulties, at a time, "when the hand alone did all the work," "that hand work did nothing beyond the rudest forms," and that it is to the "brains of wealth" the people of this New Castle, must now look for their "chance to work." I know of but one other thought of recent date that has been given to the world, that will equal this, and that is the one of Sir Edward Clark, a distinguished lawyer of England, who desires now in the face of unbroken historic precedent of two centuries, that the word "America should not be used to designate the United States, and Americans to indicate the citizen of the United States," and suggests that because "Great Britain" is territorially a larger power on the American Continent than the "United States," the word America and Americans belong to her, and that "Usona," signifying United States of North America is a more suitable title for this Country to adopt.

The Englishman is at liberty thus to express his opinion, and enforce it if he can, but the loyalty of the American, advocating a single trespass on a single right reserved to the people, under a constitution, the Constitution of the United States, a document they have been taught from their infancy to revere as the perfection of human liberty, may well be questioned. They built well, those early pioneers,

"when hands alone worked", and the onward and upward progress of American Civilization will cease, when the pre-eminence of the rights of the people, are permitted to yield to the lower nature of the power of personal wealth. Of all the privileges the true American of this the Twentieth Century enjoys, there is none for which he ought to be more thankful and guard more zealously, than that of American Independence.

It may be said, that in this busy world that, machinery has greatly added to the ease and rapidity by which the labor of this working world is accomplished, but that is no reason why the same train of thought, and course of reasoning that inspired the pioneers of American Independence should not be carried out. I grant that the materials are different; but why should Americans not still endeavor to raise in their minds an altar of a higher and holier worship than that of the mammon of personal wealth. Would it not be more consistent with the exercises of an enlightened mind, to contemplate the wonders of that power which the Creator has intrusted to the use of man, so that he lays hold, of the elements of nature, and makes them submit to his will, remembering, that regardless of all modern improvements, the labor of man's hands still goes on the same, the laws of nature change not, and the principles upon which the labor of man is carried into effect remain the same. In the mad rush of these commercial days the American should sometimes pause and mentally listen to the beating of the mighty pulse of the people, the power that supplies all deficiencies, and sustains the stupendous whole.

The America for which the early pioneer lived, labored and with honor and fidelity

laid the foundation of its present greatness, was a mere strip of coast separated by a voyage of six weeks from an Old World, from which it had been politically cut adrift; but the America of to-day, by reason of the perfect work accomplished in a wilderness of oppression and struggling poverty at a time when "brains and hands worked," in harmony for the benefit of the masses, has now, in 1907, that preponderance assured to it, in the general affairs of the world, which belongs to the virtual proprietorship of even more than an entire Continent. What America can do in the world at present is limited only by what she herself chooses to attempt. Not what lessons the Nations may spontaneously learn from America, but what lessons America will be apt to teach the Nations, whether they care to learn them or not. This is now the question, this is the new point of view from which America must be looked at.

"These are deeds that should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the
earth

Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death
and birth."

At the time America was discovered in 1492, the gold and silver output in the world was only about \$500,000 annually, and since its discovery, dating from 1493 to 1902, it was \$22,478,926,400.

Gold was first discovered in America, in Virginia, in 1782; and in North Carolina in 1783; and prior to 1848, the gold production of America, all came from the East, principally North Carolina, where in 1792, one hundred and fifteen years ago, a nugget was found that weighed seventeen pounds.

From April 2nd, 1792, to July 31st, 1834, the output of American gold was about

\$14,000,000; and from July 31st, 1834, to December 31st, 1844, it was about \$7,500,000; and from 1844 to 1847, the average was about \$1,012,442 annually. In 1847 gold was found in California, and immediately thereafter, in 1848, the output jumped to \$10,000,000, and from 1792 to 1906 inclusive, one hundred and fourteen years, this New Castle, in a New World, where the wisest heads and noblest hearts should rule, has given from her natural treasure vaults, through the individual, and not the combined effort of man, \$4,944,292,609 in gold and silver; thus bettering common humanity, advancing civilization, and aiding America to establish and maintain the first system of political and religious freedom.

Nor is this all that individual enterprise accomplished when brain and hands did the work. Three hundred and twenty-two years ago, in 1585, iron was discovered in North Carolina; and two hundred and eighty-eight years ago, in 1619, the first attempt to manufacture it was made in Virginia, and two hundred and sixty-four years ago, in 1643, the first blast furnace was built in Massachusetts, and in 1645, two hundred and sixty-two years ago, the first attempt at iron making was made in Lynn, Massachusetts.

The first export of pig iron from America was made to England in 1728, one hundred and seventy-eight years ago, and the first export in bar iron in 1819, eighty-seven years ago. One hundred and fifty-one years ago, between the years 1755 and 1775, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, had nine furnaces in successful operation. The one near Boiling Springs, a few miles from Carlisle, was the first pioneer furnace built between the North and South Mountains from the Susquehanna River to the

Maryland line. Until the middle of the Eighteenth Century, Massachusetts was the chief seat of the iron industry; after that time the supremacy passed to Pennsylvania.

Copper was mined extensively in the Lake Superior regions long before the first visit of the English to these shores. So ancient are these workings, that no positive knowledge exists as to the people or tribes by whom it was discovered and worked. When this region was opened to the whites for settlement, in 1844, sixty three years ago, it was found that copper bearing rocks had been mined through their whole extent, along the Southern shore of Lake Superior, and even in the almost inaccessible Island called, Isle Royal, and the day I hope, is not far distant when Pennsylvania will be giving to the world from her natural treasure vaults a wonderful yield of copper, silver, gold and lead. The geological formation of the Appalachian Mountains is similar to that of the Ural Mountains of Russia, and the product of its mines now constitute more than one-fifth of the total amount of gold throughout the Russian Empire. These Mountains in the United States, extend from Cape Gaspe, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, southwest to Alabama. What may be designated as the Central division of this Range of Mountains contains a large portion of the Blue Ridge, the Alleghanies proper, and a great number of lesser ranges, and should be practically prospected for valuable ores, and a careful analysis made of every discovery of same, rich or poor in values, from Lake Champlain in the north down through the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania.

Seventy-seven years ago, in 1830, the first passenger railroad in America, the

Baltimore and Ohio, was opened, and in 1831, seventy-six years ago, the first test of the locomotive was made, Sixty-seven years ago, in 1840, the idea of a railroad to the Pacific was a matter of popular talk, and in 1858, forty-nine years ago, when the great plains was still the home of the savage, and the Rocky Mountains little more than a dream, aided by the 23d Congress of the United States, the foundation of the great iron highway was laid, and eleven years afterward on the 10th day of May 1869, the last spike that was to signalize the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad was driven, and the golden days of rapid transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific began.

In 1842, sixty-five years ago, when hands alone worked, a bill was introduced in Congress, made possible by reason of the action of the Sixth Congress of the United States, offering 640 acres of land, a solid square mile of God's green earth, clear down to the center, to every family that would emigrate to Oregon. Ohio was still new, yet the cry went forth, 640 acres of land to every family, the rush began, and civilization started, not for the New Ohio, or the carpets of untrodden bloom in the Mississippi Valley, but for Oregon, and in 1843, sixty four years ago, Marcus Whitman piloted the first wagon train through to the Columbia River, and from 1844 to 1848, the only real money seen in Oregon, was one twenty five cent piece. Wheat was used as one of the mediums of exchange. The first gold dust was sold at an Oregon City Store, in 1849, when it became the circulating medium. The provisional legislature then in session, passed a law creating a mint, and on February 16th, 1849, authorized the coinage of \$5.00 and \$10.00 gold pieces; under this Act

\$58,500 were coined. The rolling mill, dies and stamps were made by local mechanics, old wagon tires being the only raw material available.

The \$5.00 pieces contained the words "Oregon Exchange Company 130 G. Native Gold 5 D." on the one side and on the other side the letters, "K. M. T. A. W. R. G. S." the figure of a beaver, letters "T. C. 1849." The letters were the initials of the surnames of the men who were members of the Oregon Exchange Company,—Wm. K. Kilbourne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, Geo. Abernathy, William Wilson, Wm. H. Rector, John Gill Campbell, and Noyes Smith. The \$10.00 piece was of the same general design with the initials of Abernathy and Wilson omitted and "T. O." instead of "O. T." meaning Territory. In all this we see not the open handed liberal effort of combined wealth, but the natural King of well directed enterprise and intelligence of the efforts of the individual at a time "when hands did the work."

The colossus which Tom Benton wanted to see cut upon the very crest of the Continental Divide, pointing to the West—to India—has never been graven; as a substitute there should be placed two mighty statues, a Pioneer and a Prospector, upon some great peak, whose sweep would take in every city and home, school house and church, every mine and railroad, from the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific, and upon the base of these figures should be carved,—

These are our achievements; they are the trophies of our hardships and our daring, "when hands alone worked."

With the closing of the year 1906, we find our foreign carrying trade, Imports and Exports, amounted to \$2,690,064,460,

under modern arrangements, we gave of this amount, 15,193,220 tons, or \$322,343,088 to American interest, and 52,744,776 tons or \$2,367,721,372 to foreign interests. Ninety-two years ago, in 1815, when brains and hands worked, America did 90 per cent. of her foreign carrying trade under her own Flag, but in 1906, only 11.86 per cent.—A difference in favor, principally of British interests, of \$2,045,378,284.

It seems that everything is being done to prevent the American Flag from floating on the Seas; we are providing great battleships and cruisers not equaled by those of any other nation, to guard what? Not our commerce, for that is carried in British tramps or French subsidized vessels. It is, or it ought to be, humiliating to the loyal American, to hear and read about America being a world power on the Seas, when 90 per cent. of its commerce is under foreign flags.

"Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill;
Bend the strait rule to their own crooked will;
And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,
First put it out, then take it for a guide."

On the 25th day of January, 1907, at the 14th annual dinner of the Manufacturer's Club of Brooklyn, New York, Chancellor Day in his address, asked the question, "How much was there in the world, so long as the hand was the only thing that worked?"

On the 7th day of September, 1903, in an address delivered by the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in Deadwood, South Dakota, he said, "I was talking with Phil Armour one day, and he said, 'I got rich when a young man by watching the coal and iron miners. When they were employed I packed every ham I could get my hands on. My partner, Mr. Plankington,

would say, 'Phil, you will break me up'. I would answer, 'No, they are working.' When they quit working I sold everything I could dispose of." "In other words the success of the mining industry made Phil Armour wealthy." And it is the success of the miner and the farmer, the men that work with their hands, and were in the world "when the hand was the only thing that worked." That makes the success of all our industrial life, and that opened and cleared the way for the men that today boast of their millions and billions, and did not work with their hands to get it.

Alexander succeeded to the projects of Phillip; Caesar found the way cleared by Sulla; the aggrandizement of France under Louis the 14th was prepared by Rich-lieu; Frederick the Great, elevated Prussia with the army and riches amassed by King William the 1st, but the Pioneers of American History entered upon their great career with no resources save those furnished by early training, strengthened by exulting hope, unfaltering courage, and inextinguishable patriotism.

The English colonists were, from their first settlement in America, devoted to liberty, according to English ideas and English principles, and for one hundred and fifty years England exercised a wise and liberal policy toward the Colonies. The people were allowed to govern themselves by such laws as their local legislatures created, and their trade was left open to every individual in her dominion, with full permission to conduct their respective interests as they thought proper, reserving little for herself, but the benefit of her trade; under this rule the Colonies grew and were prosperous, increasing in wealth, numbers, and resources with a rapidity, so history tells us, "never before

equalled in ancient or modern times." During this time the settlements were extended 1,500 miles along the Sea Coast, and 300 miles to the Westward, and their numbers increased to three millions; and their commerce to such an extent as to be more than one-third of that of Great Britain, although greatly restricted by the navigation laws imposed upon the Colonies by the Mother Country, after 1630 immigration formed but a small feature in peopling America, the struggles between the people and the home government about this time, respecting rights and privileges, checking immigration, and hence further population was mainly due to natural increase. "In consequence of the equality of fortune, and simplicity of manners, population multiplied far beyond the proportions of old nations, corrupted and weakened by the vices of wealth and vanity, of which there is no greater enemy to the increase of the human species. With rank and title the heroes of this new castle in a new world had nothing in common, kings, nobles and bishops were unknown to them. They believed in a spirit of liberty and independence, and did not rest their claim to liberty on that period of English History, when the Magna Charter was obtained, but upon the belief that "God made all mankind equal, and endowed them with the rights of life, property, and as much liberty as was consistent with the rights of others; that all government was a political institution between men naturally equal, not for the aggrandizement of one or a few, but for the general happiness of the whole community." Impressed with sentiments of this nature, this New Castle, in this New World, laid its foundation, and inspired in its believers that love for freedom and in-

dependence, that made possible a great American Republic. And this is something of the spirit and character of the Captains of industry in America, "when hands alone worked."

The modern millionaire may love as Chancellor Day has said, "To invest, spend, and give away his money", but it was the hand, leg, and brain work of the individual, strengthened by unfaltering courage, unselfish and inextinguishable patriotism, that broke and cultivated American soil and discovered and developed American mines, that solved the great problem of success for the millionaire, that now, more than ever, stands watching, as Phil Armour said he did, for work to stop, I care not through what channel he accumulated his wealth.

It was through individual effort that America was discovered, and its development and expansion carried on from its earliest day down to the close of the 19th Century, and the 19th Century bequeathed to this the 20th Century, the bicycle, the locomotive, the motor car, the typewriter, the cylinder press, lithography, photography, and color photography, the cotton and the woolen factory, the electric lamp, the dynamo, lyddite, and the maxims. The steamship, the telephone, wireless telegraphy and the Roentgen Rays. It was after all this had been accomplished by brain and hand work, and only a short time before the close of the 19th Century, that the idea, as Chancellor Day expressed it, "No individual can use such capital, or furnish the executive ability for such achievements as the times now demand, and that men must be incorporated and money massed into millions and billions for such purposes", began to take shape, in the American business world, and be-

fore the close of the year 1906, not the symmetrical beauty of this modern system, as described, with its millionaire captains of industry, but a hide bound, iron-clad system, of unjust authority was discovered and exposed through government investigation, and to-day the great state of New York has honored the man most prominent in exposing this modern octopus, by selecting him as its chief magistrate.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is—spotless reputation."

And if one may judge from the recent exposures made of the business and political methods of modern times, no such treasure as a "spotless reputation" can be honestly claimed for them. Our Statesmen and our modern captains of industry have little in their lives that savor of the noble characters of such great men as Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingstone, who, in the Congress of 1776, prepared and presented the Declaration of Independence, and the last political transaction of Mr. Livingstone, the negotiating and concluding of the treaty, which added to our Republic, Louisiana in 1803, with command of the Mississippi and that vast territory from which has burst forth into life one mighty state after another, and enabled the American people to extend their power, and maintain their national liberties,—and of William Penn, the Founder of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who began his system of politics by proclaiming to the people "That the great end of government was to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable, for their just administration, for liberty without

obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery"; and Thomas Jefferson, who, in advocating a revision of the laws, and adapting them to our republican form of government declared, "Now that we have no negatives of councils, governors and kings to restrain us from doing right, that they should be correct in all their parts, with a single eye to reason, and the good of those for whose government they are framed". And in his letter of instruction in August 1774, to the first delegation of Virginia to Congress advised, "When the representative body have lost the confidence of their constituents, when they have notoriously made sale of their most valuable rights, when they have assumed to themselves powers which the people never put into their hands, then, indeed, their continuing in office becomes dangerous to the State, and calls for an exercise of the power of dissolution.

The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader; to pursue them, requires not the aid of many counsellors. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail." And, who, on December 4th, 1783, made the first move toward continental expansion, in a letter written to General George Rogers Clark. He suspected that the English had designs upon the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean; hence his proposal to head them off with an expedition to be led by Americans. General Clark's fame reached its climax with his victory over the British at Vincennes, Ind., February 25th, 1779, the result of which was the winning of the territory comprising the present States of

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin for this New Castle, in this New World. And although Jefferson's proposition to General Clark in 1783, was not then carried out, his younger brother William Clark, together with Captain Lewis, twenty years later, carried out Jefferson's ideas, and raised the American Flag on the Pacific Coast.

Benjamin Franklin too, the man, who, "When England announced the project of taxing her Colonies, was the bearer of a remonstrance from the Province of Pennsylvania against it, and in his expostulations, on the passage of the revenue acts, of 1767, openly predicted to England, that general resistance by the Colonies, and a separation from the Mother Country, would be the inevitable result of those and other similar measures of the Ministry." And Roger Sherman, and many others of a time in the history of America, when hands and brains did the work. When wisdom instructed in the government of life, teaching what ways, and what things are good, what evil, and what only appeared so, setting a true value upon things, delivering from false opinions, neglect of duty, and injustice to others, and such men as James Otis lived, a man so determined and so brilliant in his defense of the rights of the people, as early as 1760, that the public viewed him as a "flame of fire", and John Adams said, "That in him was born American Independence". And that son of the Valley of the Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, Daniel Boone, who first saw the light of day in November 1735, and who in 1773, made the first permanent settlement in Kentucky.

Show me, if you can, anything in the life of the modern captain of industry that

will compare with the lives of our ancient captains of industry.

Some men like the smile of a king, and now a days cross the Atlantic to get it, but the men that made history, and blazed the trail for the success of the man of millions, in the wilds of America, at a time when hands alone did the work, faced not only the frown of one, but the Indians lurking in hiding places with powder and shot, furnished by a king, to prevent the American line from advancing in any direction, from the 14th day of May, 1907, down to the time when it crossed the line north of the Columbia, and strange to say, an Indian by the name of Twisted Hair, was a better friend of the North Western American Pioneers, than any of the beloved cousins of Prince Rupert, to whom the Charter of the Hudson Bay Company was issued.

The struggle between this Corporation and our early pioneers was long and violent. It amassed such wealth, and became a monopoly of such strength, that it took the British Parliament one hundred years to break its power and it was only in 1872 that the German Emperor finally decided American rights in the North West. Are the Captains of Industry to-day, working along American lines as defined in the Declaration of Independence, or those granted to the Hudson Bay Company by British Rule?

In the year 1775, shortly after the meeting of the Continental Congress, John Hancock was selected as its chairman; Mr. Hancock, through distrust in his experience, hesitating for a moment to assume the duties of the position, Benjamin Harrison, one of the earliest and most conspicuous patriots, and most active, devoted, and fearless political leaders of the

Revolution, seized the modest Candidate, and placing him in the presidential chair, exclaimed, "We will show Mother Britain how little we care for her, by making a Massachusetts Man our President, whom she has excluded from pardon by a public proclamation." On the 9th day of February 1773, at Berkley on the James River, about twenty five miles below Richmond, Virginia, there was born to this man a son, and he was named, William Henry Harrison.

On the second day of March 1831, fifty-six years afterward, Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, in an address delivered in Congress, asked the question, "Who is General Harrison?" And answering the question himself, said, "The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his Country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes, universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer. He was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The guardian of young Harrison was the illustrious Robert Morris, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the financier of the American Revolution. Of the patriots of 1776, no one (Washington alone excepted) made sacrifices so great,

or effected so much for his Country, as Robert Morris. He fed the famished soldiers out of his private purse, and at the darkest era of the contest, saved the cause of liberty from impending destruction. Under the guardianship of the illustrious Morris, and the instructions of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Harrison commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia.

In 1792, against the wishes of many friends, William Henry Harrison, abandoned the peaceful walks of science, and cast his fortune with the army of his country, which at no period of its history was more gloomy and depressing.

At that time the British, in defiance of the treaty of peace, still held possession of some of America's most important frontier posts, among them was Detroit, Niagara, and Mackinaw. From these points, the agents of the British Government supplied the hostile Indians along the border, with ammunitions of war, and continually stirred them up to the massacre of the defenceless white population. Little Turtle was then Chief of the various tribes of Indians that had consolidated their forces, and so formidable were they, that it required the utmost energies of the government, to protect the inhabitants from indiscriminate slaughter. It required a man whose genius could master these difficulties, and General Washington selected, General Wayne, as the man, and early in the year 1792, General Wayne arrived at the seat of war and assumed command, with young Harrison, then a commissioned Lieutenant, acting as aide camp.

In January 1785, the treaty of peace was concluded with the Indians, in which Har-

rison took an active part, having by deeds of daring, earned with his sword not only a commission as captain, but a distinction, when only twenty-one years of age, which few attain through a long life. The laurels he thus acquired were never suffered to fade.

In 1797, he was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory, and ex officio Lieutenant Governor. He was then but twenty-four years of age. When twenty-five, the territory was admitted, and he was sent as a delegate to Congress. This was the Sixth Congress, and immediately after taking his seat, he moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the existing method of selling public lands. The Committee was appointed, with Harrison as its Chairman. The result of this Committee was, the introduction of the bill by its Chairman, regulating the sale of all public lands in sections of six hundred and forty acres, subdivided into half and quarter sections.

This was one hundred and nine years ago, and twenty-two years after the signing of America's Declaration of Independence, and at a time when "hands alone worked," and yet at this early period in the history of this New Castle in a New World, through the foresight and justice of William Henry Harrison, the man who was afterward "hailed from Maine to Louisiana as the Washington of the West". The farmer, instead of being the tenant of a wealthy landlord, and toiling for his benefit, and liable at any time to be dispossessed, became the independent owner of the soil and transmitted it to his offspring. Then it was that emigrants began pouring into the West; then it was that population expanded; the forests gave place to smiling cultivated fields; and the

great valley of the Mississippi, instead of being the haunt of savages, became the abode of thousands of intelligent, prosperous, happy, free and independent men, and the government sold land amounting to millions of dollars, which under the old system, of disposing of public land in tracts of not less than four thousand acres; and the granting of large tracts of the best land to companies, would have cost it millions of dollars to defend.

The justice and good policy of this measure of Mr. Harrison, became so acceptable to the people, that it was not long before the Government began disposing of public lands in tracts of eighty acres, for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and but for his wise and just action, we may, I think, truthfully claim, that there would be no Homestead Act, upon our Statute books to-day, and the old aristocratic and monopolizing system still prevail.

In the year 1800, just one hundred and seven years ago, and twenty-four years after Independence was declared, the Northwest territory was divided, and the part included within the boundaries of Ohio and Michigan retained its former name; and the portion northwest of it, which made a separate government, receiving the name of Indiana, and the office of Governor conferred on Harrison. The territory committed to his charge covered an immense and fertile region, known as the Indian Territory. Included in this territory was what now constitutes the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, and Mr. Harrison in connection with the Judges was invested with full legislative powers. "He had the appointment of all civil officers within the territory, and all military officers inferior to a General.

He was Commander in-chief of the militia. He possessed the absolute and uncontrollable power of pardoning all offences. He was ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was appointed by Thomas Jefferson, sole commissioner of treaties with the Indians, with unlimited powers. He had the power of conferring, at his option, the titles of all land grants. His signature constituted a title to the lands of the territory, without revision or inquiry from any quarter whatever', and for thirteen years he administered the affairs of the territory with so much wisdom and justice, that a vigilant political opposition desiring his overthrow, was unable to point out a single act to which they could take exception in the slightest degree.

But proofs multiply, and volumes can be written of the great achievements of this American, and the sense entertained, by the people, the public journals, and the minutes of legislative bodies for William Henry Harrison, the man who expelled the British and their savage associates from American soil, following them in their flight to Canada, and there making the proud Lion of England cower before the American Eagle. The man who put an end to the strife of arms on the North-western frontier; hushed the din of war; gave repose and security to millions of his fellow citizens; and enabled the husbandmen and mechanic to resume their peaceful occupations, and of whom Simon Snyder, then Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania said, in his annual message to the Legislature December 10th, 1813:

"The blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the worthless savages of the Wilderness, and from the still more savage

Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, said on the floor of Congress, that, "The victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman General, in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph."

The President of the United States, James Madison, in his message to Congress, December 7th 1813, gave him all credit. The Senate and House of Representatives passed the strongest of commendatory resolutions, endorsing both General Harrison and General Isaac Shelby, and ordering that two gold medals be struck emblematical of their triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky; and the venerable Thomas Richie, a warm personal friend of Mr. Van Buren, and then Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, said, "General Harrison's detailed letter tells of everything we wish to know about the Officers excepting himself. He does justice to every one but to Harrison; the world must therefore do justice to the man who was too modest to be just to himself."

In 1814-15, in conjunction with the chivalrous Shelby, and General Cass, in his negotiation with the North Western Indians, are lasting memorials of his more than remarkable achievements. The prudent care and indefatigable exertions, by which he provided for his army in a wild and devastated country; the promptness and unwearied activity, with which he met and defeated the schemes of his antagonists, and the admirable skill, with which he held in check an enemy far superior in numbers, and with a small force protected an extended line of frontier, and guarded the lives and prop-

erty of thousands of his fellow citizens, betokened a genius of the highest order, with a vigorous mind constantly on the alert, not to weaken and belittle the rights and liberties of the individual, but to enlarge and strengthen them, under a constitution, of which no greater document, in the interests of a free republic, the world has never produced.

When the founders of this New Castle, in a New World, declared their independence, they discarded the thralling prejudices of the Old World, recognized the rights of the individual, resting their claim to the respect and support of their fellow citizens, on their own good name and deeds. Thus was this first political sentiment imbibed in a school of the purest republican principles, and from the spring-time of its adoption, until near the close of the Nineteenth Century, when the dollar of Washington, Madison and Jefferson, the dollar which supported the Patriots of American Liberty, and gave the American Nation a Constitutional Government was demonetized, were closely adhered to, and the country flourished on the individual merits of the people. After the demonetization of silver, came the great combinations of millions and billions and with it the claim, "That no individual can use such capital or furnish the executive ability for such achievements as the times now demand," "that millions have taken the place of hundreds of thousands as a measure of wealth, and billions will displace millions before the century closes."

Do you not sometimes feel that the modern American Trust is rapidly accomplishing the control of all our wealth, all our industries? The enormous development of trusts since 1890, when the Anti-Trust Law was passed, the census of 1890

gave only nine corporations or trusts, controlling ninety-one plants, with a total capital of \$176,000,000. The census of 1900 gave 174 corporations, controlling 2,212 plants, with a combined capital of \$3,431,000,000. Since 1900 many more such combinations have been formed. In 1890 the Standard Oil Company alone controlled twenty-six of the ninety-one plants, with a reported capital of \$110,000,000, leaving for the other trusts only \$66,000,000. When compared with the \$3,431,000,000 of capital in 1900, some idea can be gained of the progress made, and being made every day in forming trusts.

The Nineteenth Century has written its record and now sleeps with the boundless past. The Twentieth Century comes to us inheriting the grandest patrimony of enlightened civilization that has ever been known since the morning stars first sang together, and for all time to come, as in all time that has passed, the loyal American will honor legitimate wealth, whenever and wherever found, both in public and in private life, but the despotism as promulgated in Chancellor Day's address at the 14th annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Club, of Brooklyn, New York, January 25th, 1907, that wealth shall control by fair means or foul, all our industrial life, does not in any manner embrace the blessings which the fathers bequeathed as an imperishable legacy to us, to be transferred to future generations, to the upbuilding of humanity, the maintenance of justice, and the glory of God.

Abraham Lincoln in 1865 said, "In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask a

brief attention. It is the effort to place capitol on an equal footing with, if not above labor in the structure of government. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already have, and which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

The blessings of liberty, as taught in this New Castle, in this New World by its fathers, by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Harrison and Lincoln, was that of a government for all the people upon the one common basis of Liberty, Equality, Justice and Truth.

General Harrison thus defined his position as an American, in a letter addressed to Harman Denny, December 2nd, 1838.

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:

1st.—To confine his service to a single term.

2nd.—To disclaim all right of control over the public treasure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public services, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

3rd.—That he should never attempt to influence the elections either by the people or the state legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control, to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes when they possessed the right to vote.

4th.—That in the exercise of the veto

power, he should limit his rejection of bills to, first, such as are in his opinion unconstitutional; second, such as tend to encroach upon the rights of states or individuals; third, such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

5th.—That he should never suffer the influence of his name to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6th.—That in removals from office of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should be stated, if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

And last, but not least in importance.

7th.—That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape, where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard."

This man lived and labored successfully, in this New Castle, in this New World, "when hands alone did the work." He died in 1841, the Ninth President of the United States, in the 68th year of his age, after a service of one month, in the highest position of honor and trust, at the disposal of the American People.

In attempting to measure up the vastness and importance of this New Castle, America, in this New World of ours, we should begin by thinking of China and her vast territory, rich in minerals and metals. A country, that were it as densely populated as Japan, would to-day have 1,200,-

000,000 inhabitants; of Siberia, that land of mineral wealth, that will on the completion of its colossal railway, see a development now beyond the conception of man, and where yet will be located on some one of its great rivers, a great commercial city, in which will reside the merchant princes of the world, catering to a hundred million of people; of Anstralia, a whole continent which as yet has only four million inhabitants, and will some of these coming days support without difficulty a mighty large portion of this world's population. Then realize for a moment, if you can, this New Castle, in this New World, America, its resources; its many and varied advantages; its great rivers and deserts; its climate; its arable lands; as much as in Europe, Asia and Africa together. A country when fully developed, that will easily support three billion and a half inhabitants, and when you consider, that the population of the globe is only one billion and a half, some idea can be formed of what the word America means, and the love of Americans for that "Star Spangled Banner", that now for more than one hundred years has "waved over this New Castle, in this New World, the land of the free and the home of the brave." And the importance of maintaining the individual rights and freedom of her people, and the fostering and protecting by the Government all the natural resources and advantages of a country, that will some day be called upon to support more inhabitants than the three continents of the Old World. Dr. Beckley made no mistake in his predictions of America fifty years before its Declaration of Independence.

The thought of the varied beauties of this New Castle, America, in a New

World, the abundance and variety of its products, its attractive cities, and the mighty works accomplished by its people, beginning their labors in poverty, one hundred and thirty-one years ago, and the great men who fought for her, and saved her, and of him (Washington) the greatest among American patriots, the strong arm of the forces who defended the American people against their enemies, should ever inspire the true son of the soil, now as of old, to nobler deeds of patriotism, than that of placing the power of wealth, superior to that of freedom of the people, and thus creating, an imitation reproduction of the same oppressive rule that the brave and hardy men of 1776, so successfully rejected and destroyed, "when hands alone did the work."

"From lives thus spent thy earthly duties learn ;
From fancy's dreams to active virtue turn ;
Let freedom, friendship, faith, thy soul engage,
And serve, like them, thy country and thy age."

There are but three sources of wealth,—brains, muscle and raw material, (and these were in the world at the time, "the hand was the only thing that worked"). The former operating upon the latter, like the rod of Aaron, brings from the barren rock, life, health, wealth, and prosperity. These are the foundations from whence spring all the wealth that enriches the world. The producer, or working bee of the human hive, is the only creator of wealth. The non producer may not be wholly a useless member of society, but after all, he is a dependent being, who without the aid of the producer, would starve.

Industrial establishments are the only wealth producing establishments. They represent the products of our forests, our soil, and our mines, and men who are en-

gaged in such works are public benefactors. They enrich the nations, make something out of nothing, and the world is the better because they have lived in it.

Distributive industry can lay no claim to the world's gratitude. The Merchant may have his uses, but he may handle goods from manhood until death, and yet have added nothing to the wealth of Nations. The lawyer, the doctor, the banker, may have their uses, but what alone can they produce to show that they leave the world richer than they found it?

Raw material, in its primitive form is the working capital with which the God of nature has endowed the human race, and according to the dictates of natural justice, the fish in the sea, the timber in the forest, the iron and other ores beneath the surface, and the fertile soil above, as clearly as the sun gives light by day, and the moon and stars by night, constitute a natural bounty, in which each of the children of men has an indefeasable inheritance. The hopes, the power, the future protection of the rights and liberties of Americans, rests upon the natural products of mother earth. For more than one hundred years America has by reason of nature's bountiful gifts, and not by reason of "great combinations of millions and billions", lived a free and enlightened Republic, and will so continue, as long as her citizens build their world as God builds His.

Agriculture has given to man the necessities; mining has produced the wealth, and labor governs the exchangeable value of the products of all industry, and it is un-American, as well as a melancholy instance of a disregard of individual rights, that—

"———— like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As makes the Angels weep."

To claim that the present modern development of organized industry is good and necessary to the success of the American People. The power of the people, industrial and political, is the efficient power, and their individual success and happiness the final cause of all good government.

"Ambition fires ambition; love of gain
Strikes like a pestilence from breast to breast;
Riot, pride, perfidy, blue vapors breath;
And inhumanity is caught from man—
From smiling man."

Conditions are not always as ripe for the pioneer, prospector, and inventor, as Chancellor Day pictured in his address, "In opening the 10,000 unemployed and unused resources of our Country", nor are they likely to be under present modern business methods, even though "millions and billions have taken the place of hundreds and thousands." More than one year ago, and long before the "Interstate Commerce Commission", began its investigation of the great combinations of which Chancellor Day spoke so favorably, it was reported by a New York Journal, that there was then in the United States, "No fewer than seventy estates that averaged in value \$35,000,000 each; ten private fortunes aggregating \$2,000,000,000; 400 aggregating \$3,000,000,000, and 4,500 aggregating \$10,000,000,000. And 5,000 whose aggregate wealth was estimated at \$15,000,000,000, and actually owned, to say nothing of how much they controlled, nearly one sixth of our entire national wealth, in money, lands, mines, buildings, industries, franchises, and everything else of value; which sixth, if put into gold, would give them all of the yellow metal above ground in the world, and leave more than \$9,000,000,000 still owing them."

The remaining five sixths of our national wealth, so the Article stated, "Was distributed as follows":

40,000 families, comprising nearly one-third of the nation, get along on an annual income of less than \$400 per family; more than one-half of the families of the country on less than \$600; two-thirds on less than \$900, with only one in every twenty able to obtain an income of over \$3,000. This is a mighty power of wealth, combined within itself for use along its own lines, operating under its own conditions, and seldom if ever comes to the aid of individual effort and enterprise, under any other rule, than that of absolute control, with said control carrying with it, not the law of justice and equity, but the law of force, the justice that claims, that "might makes right."

Chancellor Livingstone, among the first in the State of New York to apply to agriculture the science and interest of a liberal study, had to brave not only the laugh of the ignorant, but the sneer of the man of wealth.

Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvanian by birth, whose inventive genius placed him in the highest ranks of lasting benefactors of the human race, was forced in his first efforts, to see his plans rejected with scorn by the rulers, the Savans, and the Capitalists of the Old World.

When George Westinghouse invented his air-brake, it was ridiculed by everyone he applied to for financial aid, and when he requested of Commodore Vanderbilt an interview, that man of millions replied,— "I have no time to waste on fools".

These are but three of thousands of cases that can be cited, of the struggles of worthy individual enterprises, with the millionaire, Chancellor Day, says is so

ready always to help the needy, and advance the interest of the enterprising.

The great fundamental principle of our Government, is respect for labor, respect for capital and respect for ourselves. This principle has always been a watchword of this Republic, and if this Republic is to survive in the race for supremacy, the Government must see to it, that the people, under just and equitable laws, are equipped to fight their industrial battles, and their power to produce in abundance of raw material, is in all legitimate ways encouraged, recognizing as absolute the principle, respect for labor, respect for capital and respect for ourselves, with no refusal under any guise, to permit the body of the people to act for itself, and control its own affairs; strengthening the power of the people of the nation, by honoring labor, honoring capital, and an honest, honorable and just administering of all public and private affairs.

That in this land of liberty, of refuge, and of benediction, her children may have no cause to blush for her, and peace reign within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces, sanctified by the prayers and blessings of the persecuted of every sect, and the wretched of all nations, that with her there may be no decay, no leading into captivity, and no complaining in her streets, with all her citizens, rich and poor alike, "able and willing to pull their weight," in her greater development, giving to the world in these modern days, as in those of long years ago, unquestioned and unquestionable examples of disinterested patriotism, political wisdom, public virtue, learning, eloquence, and valor, never exerted save for some praiseworthy end.

The loyal individual American Citizen

does not seek the destruction of corporations. All he demands is, that in the creation of laws governing business methods, that they be so framed, as to make it impossible, for great wealth alone, to unlock the doors of nature's treasure vaults, and distribute their wealth regardless of the rights, and the general welfare of the people. Organized industry under just and equitable laws, must be, and it is accepted as necessary and good, but organized industry with despotic power is not necessary, it is not good. It degrades capital, it degrades labor, and it is degrading to the people of a free Republic. If this be "insolence," as claimed by Chancellor Day, in his remarkable address, and the people endorse his views, then was Francis Dana and Rufus King, and those other heroes and statesmen, that one hundred and twenty years ago, convened in Philadelphia to devise a plan of government, which should convey to the people the "blessings of liberty to the latest generations"; the plan of which Hamilton and Madison were the principal authors, and those who attended as delegates that other memorable assemblage, that gathered in Poughkeepsie, in 1788, in which the first Chancellor of the State of New York, the man who so honorably graced the position from 1783 to 1801, and who in April 1789, witnessed Washington's solemn appeal to heaven, that the laws should be faithfully administered during his administration, Chancellor Livingstone, was one of its most efficient members.

Wherefore has talent been given us, and knowledge painfully won, if we cannot, in our place and sphere, contribute something to the sacred cause of virtue, happiness truth and justice, without the gratification of selfish gain, and personal

distinction, at the expense of duties to society and the general weal?

We of this New Castle in a New World should never forget, that nature, not millions and billions, was in a more than generous mood when it created this New Castle in a New World, and its mountains first echoed to each other, from the shores of the great Atlantic Ocean to those of the vast Pacific, and from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The being who prepared its mountains, valleys and plains for our habitation, filled all nature's store houses to overflowing, and formed its shore line for great commerce, trade and transportation. His was a generous heart, and calls for a free and generous heart to interpret what His work reveals.

To entice from its soil, its mountains and old Ocean's vast domain, the ever widening stream of material wealth that must flow from an intelligent development, and a liberal, just and equitable use of their combined resources and advantages, the capacity to comprehend; the genius to plan; the wisdom to direct; the spirit to undertake; the force to achieve; the honesty to govern, and unflinching loyalty to the best interests of freedom and harmony in a free republic, are the essential requirements.

The needs of the people, whether Chancellor Day thinks so or not, must be the basis of all our legislation, political theories, and our diplomacy. This means honesty in all things. Those in authority are but the agents of the people, who through governmental organization give direction to our business methods, restraining here, encouraging there and assisting everywhere. If this is a theme full of proud thoughts, it is also one that should penetrate every true American

with a deep and solemn sense of duty.

The eventful lives of those who lived in the days, "when hands alone worked", and in the days when hands and modern machinery worked together, the American pioneer and the American prospector and inventor, made the civilization of even more than one vast continent. Their daring compelled development, a development which has resulted in the genesis of great states, and large cities. Their hardships gave birth to American Independence, American homesteads, and American wealth, and placed upon the official record of American life for the year 1906, a valuation of accumulated wealth for the nation of \$116,000,000,000. It was their bravery, loyalty and determined will, and not the influence and power of great combinations, that was the factor of possible achievements, the most remarkable and important of modern times. To recognize less than this as the result of their lives, is an acknowledgment,—

"That the age of virtuous politics is past,

And we are deep in that cold pretence.

Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,

And we too wise to trust them "

Glancing backward over the centuries, weighing cause and effect, in the history of events, the thinker of today may discern with ease, that whensoever, and wheresoever truth has been declared and lived, fruit has been born, and in the history of great discoveries, commercial exploitations at home, or in that of over sea possessions, wonderful developments and advanced American civilization, there is no more truthful and fascinating chapter, than that which treats of this imperial starlit castle of yet unfinished walls. The history of man does not furnish examples of greater unselfishness, than that of the

builders of this Castle. It was their bravery, endurance, efforts and discoveries, that turned a vast wilderness into a never failing granary, filled with all the necessities of life, and in a spirit of brotherly love, invited the people of the world to come and share it with them.

As they extended its domain toward the West, England paralleled its course through Canada, and the two Powers reached the Pacific Coast simultaneously, at the same time English and American Pioneers came into conflict on the Isthmus.

The Americans were seeking to open up a transit route through Nicaragua with a view to accommodating the increasing immigration to California. But by extending and combining her Central American holdings, England blocked the way at the Mouth of the San Juan River, and a deadlock ensued. Finally all differences were settled in a compromise convention, known as the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, and under this and the Hay Ponceforte Treaty, was the United States enabled in 1906, to claim the exclusive control of the great ship canal it is now constructing, and when completed, will, in spite of custom and tradition, reverse the order of things in this New World, turning our faces westward, with our backs looking across the Atlantic

Europeans have cut through the Isthmus of Suez in their interests, and now Americans are cutting through the Isthmus of Panama in their interests, thus inaugurating the political and economic ascendancy of this New Castle, in a New World, that not since the third day of August 1492, when Columbus set sail from Palos in Spain, on his voyage of discovery, and the 25th day of September 1513, when Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and dis-

covered the Pacific Ocean, has a more important and advantageous step been taken in the greater development of this New World, than the one giving to America the exclusive control of the Panama Canal.

"When we shall have more American ships upon the western sea, and a larger mingling of American golden civilization with the Mongolian races, the commercial tonnage that will be floated on the waters of the Pacific will surpass in value and abundance the transportation across the Atlantic."

"More than 200 years ago the man whose name had been honorably associated with the commerce, and who devised the accepted plans of the Bank of England, dreamed of the opulence and wealth that would flow into the laps of an enterprising and intelligent people who would take possession of Darien and construct across the Isthmus a commercial highway. In his enthusiasm he was wont to say that 'Whoever possessed that door of the sea, that key of the universe, would give law to both hemispheres;' 'That Darien would become a vast warehouse for the wealth which would be poured into it, from Canton and Siam, from Ceylon and Moluccas, from the Mouth of the Ganges and the Gulf of Cambay.'"

But the realization of the hopes and desires of William Paterson were not to come in his day. The fates of time postponed the act of connecting the two great Oceans until in this, our day, the building of the Isthmian Canal shall give this New Castle, in this New World, the command of the commerce of the seas. But before that great work is finished, let us hope that an American Merchant Marine shall have been established, if this is done,

there will come floating 'through the Golden Gate', and into all the harbors of the Great Pacific, an Ocean trade from the lands of the Orient, richer in wealth and of far greater magnitude, than the Scotchman predicted, or the fancy of Macaulay could paint.

Over one hundred years ago, "when hands alone worked", we had an American Minister to France. This man was watching events in the Court of Versailles, and incidentally helping John Ledyard to get a foot-hold on the shores of the waters discovered by Balboa, one of the bravest and most successful of the Spanish discoverers of America. Afterwards this far seeing statesman as President of this New World, fresh from the scenes of revolution in Paris, secured the mouth of the Mississippi River from Napoleon, and immediately thereafter, on May 14th, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition left their camp at the Mouth of Wood (now the Dubois) River near St. Louis, starting up the Missouri and the Yellowstone, and then down the western side of the Mountains to where the Rockies turn toward the wooing West, and by way of the Lewis River, (now known as the Salmon River) the Clear water, and the Columbia, reached the Mouth of the Mighty Columbia, 4,000 miles from their starting point, November 7th, 1805, and were the first Americans crossing the Continent to the Pacific Ocean, at a time "when hand was the only thing that worked".

The success of this expedition, not only secured to America, what now constitutes the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, the south western part of Montana, and the north west corner of Wyoming, but enabled the United States to follow up the claim based on Captain Gray's discovery

of the Columbia River, to anticipate exploration and discovery on the North West Coast by any other Nation, and to hold the Country west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 49th parallel. It gave to this New Castle in a New World, at a time when "hands alone worked", a coast line on the Pacific Ocean, aided it in the acquisition of the State of California, and the subsequent acquisition of 590,884 square miles of territory, that is more than twice the area of Texas, or one sixth of the entire domain of this New World, measuring from the extreme north to the extreme south, 1,400 miles, covering a distance east and west of 2,200 miles, with an irregular coast line of 26,000 miles, more than two and a half times the length of the combined Atlantic and Pacific Coast lines of the rest of the United States, with mountains, plains, rivers, and islands, the beauty and wealth of which is beyond description. And today its more rapid development would be greatly enhanced, if some of the millionaires of the country, Chancellor Day claims, are so "freely investing and giving away their money", would turn their attention to this vast region, not in a spirit of selfishness, but on the broad platform of exact justice and equity, and help the pioneers of Alaska who have with their hands alone, accomplished so much in that territory since 1897, for their country's good.

On the 30th day of March 1906, it was 39 years since the treaty between the United States and Russia was signed for the transfer of a tract of land then called Russia America, for \$7,250,000 to the United States. And beginning with the year 1886 and closing with 1906, twenty years, through the unaided efforts of the

pioneer, has this region, in the far north corner of America, returned in gold and silver alone \$101,617,742, or \$94,117,714, more than was paid for it. The receipts from the yearly salmon pack alone has been more than equal to the \$7,250,000, paid for this so called land of ice and snow.

Alaska needs railroads; give her these, and you will open a New Empire, rich in all things necessary to the comfort and happiness of man. America needs a Merchant Marine, and the building of a railroad around the world; give her these, and the millions and billions thus employed, will prove a good legitimate investment for its owners, and so strengthen this New Castle, in a New World, as that it will reign supreme in all the Nations of the earth, none will assail it.

Sixty years ago, Thomas Benton, closed his speech in favor of the "Linn Bill," saying, "It is a measure that would soon place 30,000 or 40,000 rifles beyond the Rocky Mountains," and since that time, America's mighty possessions in the Pavilion of the Setting Sun, has from its store houses of nature alone, unlocked by the hand of the pioneer, given to the wealth of the world, millions and billions of dollars. Its stream of gold and silver saved this New Castle in a New World, and made possible a United Nation, that if not now, will in after years command the eloquence of Orators, and furnish a never ending field of deepest interest for poetic thought and philosophical reasoning. So great and powerful have the small beginnings of the American Pioneer grown to be, that no blot or blemish should rest upon the moral of the people of the land, they redeemed from a wilderness, no corruption, tyranny, or power of wealth trample down

their liberties.

Was it the man of millions and billions that came to the rescue of the country in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, when the world was in the grip of a gold famine, and it was being urged that the only way to save modern civilization was to expand the currency with paper? I think not. It was the result of the fearless, energetic, enterprising individual, "at a time when hand was the only thing that worked," that caused two floods of gold to pour their shining light all over the world, changing every industry, reversing the movements of all prices, altering the intricate current of commerce, shifting masses of population and political power, revolutionizing economic conceptions, quieting apprehension, raising new ones, and strengthening hope; one was from California, and the other one was from Australia, taking the imagination of mankind by storm, and saving our modern civilization from the burden of being dependent upon the expansion of our currency with paper only. The vast treasure vaults of Spain, "at the time when hand was the only thing that worked," made that country the center of civilization during the middle ages. And the unending supply of the coveted yellow metal from nature's, not man's treasure vaults, was a potent factor in arousing and fostering that remarkable intellectual activity that expressed itself in art, architecture, astronomy, engineering and literature, in the Iberian Peninsula, during a time when the rest of Europe was shrouded in intellectual darkness, and from the wealth wrested from mother earth, placed there by a more generous hand and heart than that of combined selfish forces, has been built, the cities that grace the world; the magnificent

navies that dominate the seas, and brought into the closest social and commercial communication, the people of the East and the West, the North and the South, in this New Castle, in a New World. And it was the discovery and development of the gold and silver mines in the possession of this New Castle, in this New World, that was strongest of all things in modernizing, and bettering in every way the condition of the American People. And it is to the bountiful gifts of nature, nature's God, and the mariners of those early days, who guided the ship of state through the great storm of revolution into a harbor of safety, and no other source, that the people in this New Castle in a New World should offer their prayers of gratitude. This was, and is the beacon light of all American prosperity, happiness and Independence, and to this power alone, must the true American ever remain loyal.

Love of country is exalted and purified by being mingled with feelings of gratitude, and reverence for virtue is warmed and animated, and brought home to our hearts, by its union with the pride and love of country. Therefore, in line with this thought, I may be pardoned for reminding you, that in the summer of 1901, just fifty-eight years after the close of Mr. Benton's prediction, during the official visit of the National Rivers and Harbor Committee to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and while the lunch given them was being prepared under the shadow of great pines, a large brown painted Battleship turned into the dry dock after the longest trip in the world. As it hove in sight, Consuls, Senators, Congressmen, Mayors, Presidents of Chambers of Commerce, with citizens in general, stood with uncovered heads, and thankful hearts. What thoughts;

Oh, what inspiration! Three years before, this same Battleship left that same spot, and oh, how its return was watched and prayed for while making that 15,000 mile trip. Stamped upon the faces of every man aboard that ship, was the brave but silent words,—“We are loyal Americans, give us a chance.” The chance as of old, was given. This Battleship arrived in Santiago just in time to pass the Brooklyn, turn the Colon upside down, and drive from the Western World Spanish tyranny.

When Captain Clark stopped to coal, he told the world that “ships were built on the Pacific Coast, of this New Castle, in a New World, that needed no repairs.” And the name Oregon, became, not alone high in the sympathy and devotion of a loyal and appreciative people, but famous the world over, and should, and will cause to live afresh in the ever-growing, never-ageing gratitude of a free and independent nation, the story of the hopes, the fears, the trials and success of the officers and men of the Oregon, and those fearless pioneers, who in the days, “when hands alone did the work, on the 7th day of November, 1805, planted the stars and stripes firmly on the shores of the Pacific, in our great Oregon Country.”

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